

# ILE

mirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are to *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*  
 To *IGNORANT*. *v. a.* [*ignorant*, French; *ignarus*, Latin.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.  
*I ignored* not the stricter interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged. *Boyle.*  
 Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore*. *Boyle.*  
*IGNOSCIBLE*. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon. *Dist.*  
*JIG*. *n. f.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonic; a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.  
 When *Cyrus* had overcome the *Lydians*, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike music, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 As fiddlers still,  
 Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will  
 Thrust one more *jig* upon you. *Dome.*  
 Posterity shall know that you dare, in these *jig* given times,  
 to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 All the swains that there abide,  
 With *jigs* and rural dance resort. *Milton.*  
 The mutes blushed to see their friends exalting  
 Those elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*  
 They wrote to her friends in the country, that the should  
 dance a *jig* next October in Westminsterhall. *Arbuthnot.*  
 Another *Phœbus*, thy own *Phœbus* reigns,  
 Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*  
 To *JIG*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance.  
 Expressed in contempt.  
 As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that  
 little. *Locke.*  
*JIG-MAKER*. *n. f.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays  
 merrily.  
 Your only *jig-maker*! what should a man do but be merry?  
*Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
*JIGGUMBOO*. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack;  
 a slight contrivance in machinery.  
 He rifled all his pokes and fobs  
 Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
*JILT*. *n. f.* [*gilt*, Icelandic, to intrap in an amour. Mr. *Lye*.  
 Perhaps from *gylot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillet*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called  
*jillet* in Scotland.]  
 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.  
 Avoid both courts and camps,  
 Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*  
 With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
 To throw herself away on fools. *Oruay's Orphan.*  
 2. A name of contempt for a woman.  
 When love was all an easy monarch's care,  
*Jilt* rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*  
 To *JILT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering  
 his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.  
 Tell who loves who;  
 And who is *jilted* for another's sake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring a  
 score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is  
 ten to one but three kind words of hers shall invalidate all  
 their testimonies. *Locke.*  
 She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,  
 Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*  
 To *JINGLE*. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from  
 the found intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound  
 correspondently.  
 What should the wars do with these *jingling* fools? *Shak.*  
 With noises  
 Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,  
 We were awak'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;  
 And yet, on humble subjects, great appear. *Smith.*  
 What crowds of these, impenitently bold,  
 In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old! *Pope.*  
*JINGLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Correspondent sounds.  
 Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call  
 conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*  
 2. If you plant where favages are, do not only entertain them  
 with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon's Essays.*  
*ILE*. *n. f.* [corrupted from *aile*, French.] A walk or alley in a  
 church or public building. Properly *aile*.  
 Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,  
 And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*  
*ILE*. *n. f.* [*aile*, French.] An ear of corn. *Answorth.*  
*ILEUS*. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 The consequences of inflammation is an *ileus*, commonly

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called the twisting of the guts; but is really either a circum-  
 volution, or inflection of one part of the gut within the other.  
*Arbuthnot on Diet.*  
*ILEX*. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is  
 a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The *Spaniards*  
 have a sort they call *enzina*; the wood of which, when  
 old, is finely chamberlotted, as if it were painted, and is useful  
 for flocks of tools, mallet-heads, chairs, axle-trees, wedges,  
 beetles, pins, and palliades for fortifications, being very  
 hard and durable. *Mortimer.*  
*ILIAC*. *adj.* [*ilacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.  
 The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.  
 Those who die of the *iliac* passion have their bellies much  
 swelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
*ILIAC Passion*. *n. f.* A kind of nervous cholick, whole  
 seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one  
 part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above;  
 whence it is also called the *volvulus*, from *volvo*, to roll.  
*ILK*. *adv.* [Scot., Saxon.] Like; also. It is still retained in  
 some, and denotes each: as, *ilk one of you*, every one of  
 you. It also signifies the same; as, *Maintain of that ilk*, de-  
 notes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate  
 are the same.  
 Shepherds, should it not offend  
 Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse  
 Of *Rosalind*, who knows not *Rosalind*,  
 That *Colin* made? *ilk* can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*  
*ILL*. *adj.* [contracted from *EVIL*, and retaining all its senses.]  
 1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or  
 moral; evil. See *EVIL*.  
 There's some *ill* planet reigns;  
 I must be patient, 'till the heavens look  
 With an aspect more favourable. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave  
 The clergy *ill* example. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* feat; but *ill*  
 ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the com-  
 pany to be sad and *ill*-disposed: others, of a jovial nature,  
 dispose them to be merry. *Bacon.*  
 2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever  
 used in this sense.  
 You wish me health in very happy season;  
 For I am on the fudden something *ill*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 I have known two towns of the greatest consequence loy-  
 ty the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*  
*ILL*. *n. f.*  
 1. Wickedness.  
*Ill*, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural  
 motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*  
 Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;  
 But are compell'd to avarice alone:  
 For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles *ill*,  
 Exerts itself, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden's Aeneid.*  
 2. Misfortune; misery.  
 Who can all sense of others *ills* escape,  
 Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate's Juvenal.*  
 Yet never let the noble mind despair;  
 When press'd by dangers, and beset with foes,  
 The gods their timely succour interpose;  
 And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,  
 By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*  
*ILL*. *adv.*  
 1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.  
*Ill* at ease, both he and all her train  
 The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not easily.  
 Thou desir'st  
 The punishment all on thyself! alas!  
 Bear thine own *ills*; *ill* able to sustain  
 His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,  
 And my displeasure bear'st to *ill*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
*Ill* bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,  
 When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*  
*ILL*, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express  
 any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood  
 by the following examples.  
*ILL*, substantive.  
 Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 I have an *ill* divining soul:  
 Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,  
 As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakespeare.*  
 No look, no last adieu before he went!  
 In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryden.*  
 I know  
 The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound.  
 He may throw  
 The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of  
*ill* designing men. *Swift's Examiner.*  
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Your *ill* meaning politician lords,  
 Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,  
 Appointed to await me thirty spies,  
 Who, threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride  
 To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milt. Agon.*  
 A spy distinguish'd from his airy fold,  
 To bribe whole vigilance, *Aegisthus* told  
 A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*ILL*, adverb.  
 There founded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a  
 lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd. xviii. 10.*  
 My colleague,  
 Being so *ill* affected with the gout,  
 Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*  
 The danger of the day's but newly gone,  
 And the examples  
 Of every minute's instance, present now,  
 Have put us in these *ill* becoming arms. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*  
 Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:  
 I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift  
 Of *Vortigern*, or *Hengist's* *ill* bought aid. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*  
 We simple toasters take delight  
 To see our women's teeth look white;  
 And every faucy ill bred fellow  
 Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*  
 The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows  
 her. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Envy, how carefully does it look? How meagre and *ill*  
 complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhaults the spirits.  
*Collier on Envy.*  
 There grows,  
 In my most *ill* compos'd affection, such  
 A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,  
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare's Macb.*  
 To what end this *ill* concerted lye,  
 Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the  
 best use of their numbers, without throwing them away on  
 any *ill* concerted projects. *Addison on the War.*  
 The second daughter was a peevish, froward, *ill* conditioned  
 creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*  
 No Persian arras hides his homely walls  
 With antique vests, which, through their shady fold,  
 Betray the freaks of *ill* dissembled gold. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
 You shall not find me, daughter,  
 After the slander of most step-mothers,  
*Ill* eyed unto you. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 I see thy sister's tears,  
 Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,  
 In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves.  
 Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil  
 Their tedious life. *Prior.*  
 Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than  
 an artificial ungratefulness, and such studied ways of being *ill*  
 fashioned. *Locke.*  
 Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than  
 when I am bound to seek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a  
 pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*  
 Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform  
 their unknighly errand. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 O, what a world of vile *ill* favour'd faults  
 Look handome in three hundred pounds a year! *Shakespeare.*  
 If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers  
 would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his edu-  
 cation. *Swift.*  
 I was at her house the hour she appointed.  
 —And you sped, sir?  
 —Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 He shook him *ill* favouredly for the time, raging through  
 the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereso-  
 ever he came. *Houel's Vocal Forest.*  
 They would not make bold, as every where they do, to de-  
 stroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions.  
 The fabled dragon never guarded more  
 The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Bid him employ his care for these my friends,  
 And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,  
 By their ring men much better than himself. *Addison's Cato.*  
*Ill* govern'd passions in a prince's breast,  
 Hazard his private and the publick rest.  
 That knowledge of theirs is very superficial and *ill*  
 grounded. *Waller.*  
*Ill* grounded passions quickly wear away;  
 What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. *Dryden's Duffresny.*  
 Hither, of *ill* join'd fons and daughters born,  
 First from the ancient world these giants came. *Walsh.*  
 Nor has he erred above once by an *ill* judged superfluity.  
 Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked  
 vessel? *Garth's Ovid.*  
*Ill* favoured. *LeStrange.*

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The match had been so *ill* made for *Plexirtus*, that his *ill*  
 ed life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come  
 fifty to his defence. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The works are weak, the garriſon but thin,  
 Dispirited with frequent overthrow,  
 Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*  
 He will not hear me out!  
 Was ever criminal forbid to plead?  
 Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*  
 These are the product  
 Of those *ill* mated marriages thou saw'st,  
 Where good with bad were match'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 It is impossible for the most *ill* minded, avaritious, or cun-  
 ning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cot-  
 tager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*  
 Soon as th' *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,  
 Who can describe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*  
 The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply  
 with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*  
 When you expose the scene,  
 Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,  
 Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*  
 For *Phthia* fix'd is my return;  
 Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,  
 Than from an equal here sustain the publick scorn. *Dryden.*  
 There motly images her fancy strike,  
 Figures *ill* paid, and similes unlike. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
 Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;  
 Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*  
 I shall direct you better, a talk for which I take myself not  
 to be *ill* qualified, because I have had more opportunities than  
 many others to observe what sources the follies of women are  
 derived from. *Swift.*  
 Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or  
 considered as a means to a greater and more desirable end: the  
 eating of a well seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may  
 move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eat-  
 ing, without reference to any other end; to which the consi-  
 deration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may  
 add a new gust, able to make us swallow an *ill* relished por-  
 tion. *Locke.*  
 Blushes, *ill* restrain'd, betray  
 Her thoughts inventive on the bridal day;  
 The conscious fire the dawning blush survey'd,  
 And smiling thus bespoke the blooming maid. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain:  
 As many months as I sustain'd her hate,  
 So many years is the condemn'd by fate. *Dryden.*  
 The god inform'd  
 This *ill* shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
 There was plenty enough, but the dishes were *ill* sorted:  
 whole pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women; but lit-  
 tle of solid meat for men. *Dryden.*  
 It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name  
 in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the pa-  
 rents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* founding names. *Ayliffe.*  
*Ill* spirited Worcester, did we not send grace,  
 Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakespeare's H. IV.*  
 From thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove  
 An useless sorrow, and an *ill* star'd love. *Prior.*  
 Ah, why th' *ill* suiting pastime must I try?  
 To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:  
*Ill* the gay sports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 Holding of *ill* tasted things in the mouth will make a small  
 salivation. *Crow's Cosmol. b. ii.*  
 The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief,  
 For death unfinished, and *ill* tim'd relief,  
 Stood fullen to her suit. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
 How should opinions, thus settled, be given up, if there be  
 any suspicion of interest or design, as there never fails to be,  
 where men find themselves *ill* treated? *Locke.*  
 That boldness and spirit which lads get amongst their play-  
 fellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and *ill*  
 turned confidence; so that these misbecoming and disingenu-  
 ous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned. *Locke.*  
*ILL*, before words beginning with *i*, stands for *in*.  
*ILL*'CHRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of  
 weeping. *Dist.*  
*ILL*'PSE. *n. f.* [*illapsus*, Latin.]  
 1. Gradual immersion or entrance of one thing into another.  
 As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapse* of the  
 fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed,  
 by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over  
 divine. *Norris.*  
 2. Sudden attack; casual coming.  
 Life is oft preferred  
 By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*  
 Of accident disastrous. *Thomson's Summer.*